



## **Module 2: Planning, Design, Appraisal and Implementation**

# **Rural Transport Services**

### **Session: 2.1 Part 2 – Case Study #1**

#### **Presentation: 2.1b (#1)**

# 1. Introduction

## Learning Objectives

By the end of the session participants will be able to:

- ③ Explain essential elements of rural transport
- ③ Identify the problems in rural mobility in a country or region hindering development
- ③ Describe the key steps in assessing rural mobility problems
- ③ Design ways to improve and alleviate rural transport/mobility problems
- ③ Create options for institutional arrangements and stakeholder involvement

# Session Overview

- ③ Scope of the Country Study
- ③ Methodology for Country Study of Rural Transport Services
  - Part 1- Situation Analysis
  - Part 2- Problem Analysis
  - Part 3- Developing Recommendations
- ③ Concluding remarks

## 2. Scope of the country study

### ⊙ Objectives

- Problems  Solutions

### ⊙ Users

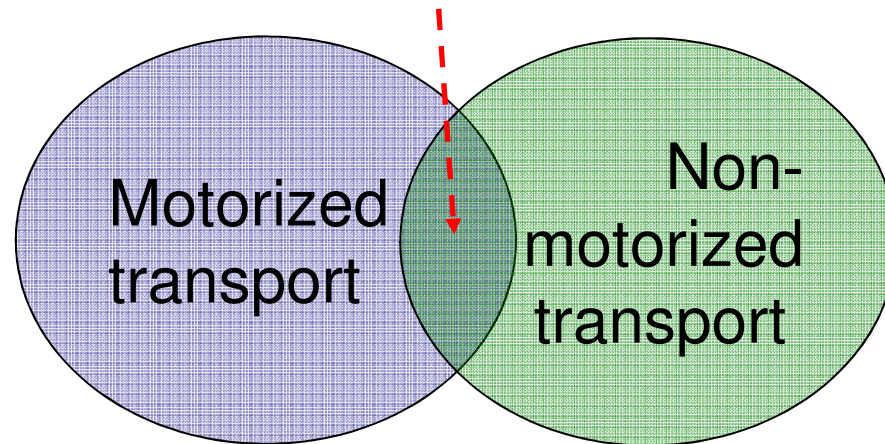
- Policy makers, planners, programme offices, community, NGOs

### ⊙ Current situation

- Mobility, services, means of transport

### ⊙ Different transport solutions

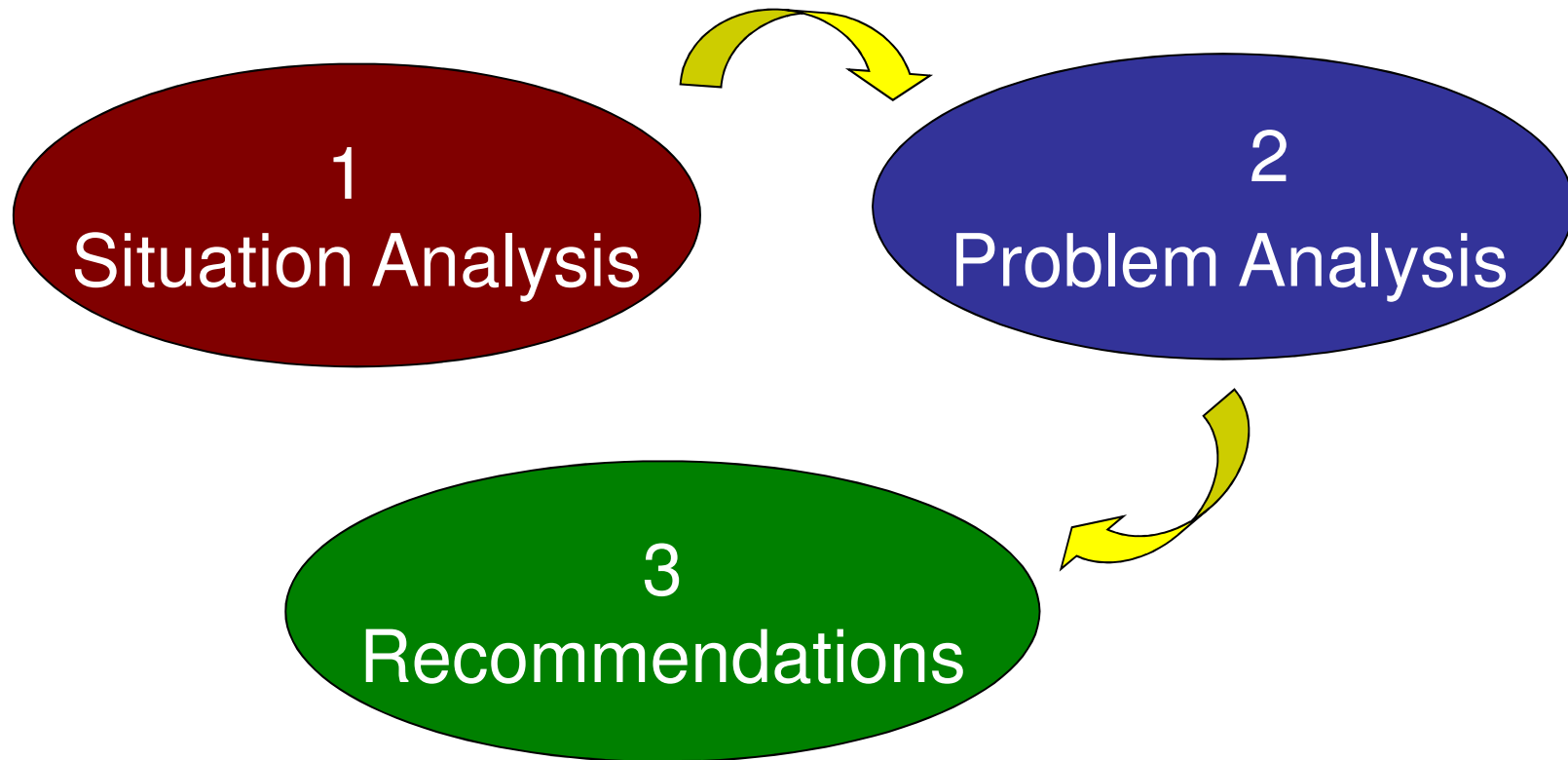
## Linkages



Rationale + justification for improving rural mobility

Contribution to increasing agricultural productivity + rural well being

# 3. Methodology



- ◎ To assess the nature of rural mobility, existence of infrastructure + responsibilities for constructing & maintaining.
- ◎ To include:
  - Assess access to facilities and the needs and preferences for transport solutions
  - Identify transport users- demand patterns
  - Gender and cultural variations
  - Affordability and economical options

- ③ Review process of identification, planning and initiation of transport services
  - Stakeholders, users, operators, cartels, regulatory authorities etc.
- ③ Legal framework governing transport sector
- ③ Policy framework and implementation
  - (where it exists for rural roads/transport)
- ③ Existence of supporting infrastructure and maintenance facilities



## 🌀 Analyse problems related to current situation

- Access
- Affordability
- Gender and cultural hindrances
- Degree of community ability to participate
- Local initiatives
- Reasons for lack of services
- Unfavourable laws and regulations or institutional arrangements

### 3 Recommendations

③ Strategy for improving availability of transport means and services, should:

- Identify options for appropriate RT services and importance of complementarity and diversity
- Provide guidance on appropriate spending for RT services in relation to population served
- Propose ways to adopt participatory planning methods
- Propose interventions to address gender and cultural obstacles

### 3 Recommendations

- ◎ To promote transport services, strategy should try to ‘think outside of the box’ in considering ways to improve:
  - supply, distribution and maintenance of vehicles, including IMTs (e.g. credit, subsidies, tax breaks etc.)
  - effective demand for RT
  - safety and environmental conditions
  - access (e.g. relocation of services)
- ◎ Outline Institutional/stakeholder arrangements

Using situation and  
problem analysis to  
improve rural transport  
services



## Group Activity

Working in groups discuss:

*In what ways does carrying out a situation  
analysis and problem analysis  
contribute to developing solutions for  
rural transport services?*

## 4. Concluding remarks

- ③ The survey aims to gain a valid impression of the existing RT services within a short time and with limited resources.
- ③ It is not be possible to visit all villages or talk to all stakeholders.
- ③ It is necessary to talk with a reasonable number of different stakeholders who can provide a representative picture. Participatory methods are vital for this process.

- ③ Key decision-makers, representatives of operators, users, support services, special interest groups, supporting aid agencies and NGOs should be involved in this process
- ③ Identifying solutions/recommendations that can be tackled at various levels is important